



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

H D

9198

U54

S335

1896

MAIN

UC-NRLF



\$B 273 564

NEY-MAKING

YB 12397

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.
GIFT OF

Hicks-Judd Co.

Received Mar. , 1898.

Accession No. 69849 Class No. ~~9849~~

~~S 3/34~~
~~m~~

Digitized by Google

[Money-Making]

IT IS HARD
AND YET
IT IS EASY



A SCHILLING & COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO

69849

Copyrighted 1896 by A Schilling & Company
732880

HD9198
U54S335
1896
MAIN



MONEY-MAKING IS HARD

in the grocery business because there are so many ways to fail and so few ways to succeed. Money-making is easy, because, when the way is found, it is so clear and agreeable to follow.

There is
money in
groceries

A merchant who goes about his business; selects his goods carefully; buys them at a fair price; sells people what they want; keeps his store clean and good-looking; and delivers his goods on time—that merchant is going to make money.

by manage-
ment;

He can make more money by careful and proper newspaper advertising. But this is a dangerous subject. A great deal of money has been lost in advertising because people do not understand it; they think that advertising is cutting up antics in the papers and saying smart things without regard to what they mean.

more by
advertising.

They are wrong. Advertising is not advertising unless it puts the reader or looker into a mood to buy

Advertising
is not
antics;

it is
common-
sense.

your goods. Whatever attracts attention and at the same time makes people respect you and like you and, above all, want your goods—that is advertising, and that is money-making, whether they see it in the papers, or on the fences, or in your store window, or in your store itself.

It is not costly. It takes considerable attention, but not much money.

WHAT IS ADVERTISING?

That is, what makes people think of you, and come to you, and buy of you?

Some time ago, we saw a grocer's window in San Francisco plastered with signs of all sorts: a cigar sign, three theatre bills, a chewing-gum sign, a cigarette sign, one minstrel-show bill, one chew-tobacco sign, and one soap-powder sign. We actually had to peek in between the signs to see what was in the window—lamp chimneys!*

This is not-advertising.

Not mere
show of
signs;

* Since we began writing this book, that grocer has closed his store.

Another example of not-advertising is the following:

not dirt;

A printer we know of, a good printer, has so dirty a shop that it is almost impossible to believe that he can do clean work. If we had seen his shop before we saw his work, he would never have done anything for us.

These are not-advertising—this dirty printer's shop and the ugly ungrocerlike grocer's window. They turn people away.

Not-advertising, then, is turning customers away. Dirt or untidiness is not-advertising; telling lies, whether with your mouth, or with signs, or in the papers, is not-advertising; courtesy is not-advertising; having loafers in the way is not-advertising; too much pressing the sale of things that are not wanted is not-advertising; too much talk is not-advertising; selling goods that will not give satisfaction is not-advertising.

not a lot of
vulgar and
unpleasant
things.

You see advertising is something more than spending money in the newspapers. It is making every move of your business such as to bring people to you—not sending them away to your neighbor grocer. Everything that a business man does is, in a broad sense, advertising or not-advertising.

It is what
you like to
see in other
stores.

ADVERTISING IS

This

1. *Clean store.* Maybe the dirt on your floors does not get into your sugar; but if your floor is dirty do you blame your customers for suspecting your sugar and your tea too?

and this;

2. *Good management.* Having everything on hand, ready to put your hands on; not keeping your customers waiting for change and for wrapping up longer than necessary. Clever newspaper advertising can be ruined by bad store management.

and this

3. *Neat clerks.* Your store has cost you a good deal; maybe you have advertised for customers. So, when a customer comes to your store, you can't afford to let her be turned away by ill-mannered or slovenly-dressed clerks or loafers.

and this.

4. *Good manners.* Courtesy to everybody, well-dressed or not, lookers or buyers—maybe they will buy to-morrow. It is impossible to suggest a standard of manners for the many different kind of stores; but this is certain: a store should never be stuck-up, and it never should be rowdyish; it should always be com-

fortable. Whoever comes into it should feel that she is welcome. Of course, your store is your own and you can act as you like in it; no one has a right to question you. But, if you do not make people comfortable, they will go where they *are* made comfortable. You will lose their trade.

(This does not apply to grocers who have a "monopoly" in their region; and yet people will buy more freely if they are made to enjoy it. Besides, someone may start a new store some day, if the old one is not popular. The same is also true of paragraph 7.)

Above all, avoid the extremes of roughness and toadyism—especially the latter. Courtesy is always acceptable.

5. *Frankness.* Don't be afraid to offer a suggestion to a customer for fear she may think you may have an "axe to grind." There is no reason why you should not make money, and why should she complain if you do? If you don't make money, how can you stay where you are and bring to your customer the goods she wants from the different parts of the world?

Let your customer see (without telling her) that

Your
customers
are your
guests;

or your
friends.

you are friendly—that your business is making money by serving her; and that the more you can serve her the better you like it, because that means more money-making.

Help them.
It will do
you good.

6. *Help.* Do your customers a good turn now and then, though it may cost you a little something. A cent spent in this way will very often seem a dollar to them. A little help given with a great deal of courtesy goes a long way towards creating good will.

Don't lose the benefit of doing your customer a favor by telling her about it. That makes her feel mean, and you don't want anyone to feel mean in your store. Help her as if it were a pleasure to you. That will *make* it a pleasure, and you will get ten times the good-will that you would get if you did it grudgingly.

Serve them.

7. *Good goods.* You can't afford to lose a customer. There is nothing—absolutely nothing—that keeps customers but money's-worth right along. So-called advertising may get an occasional customer; but poor goods will lose you that customer some day, and your advertising will turn out to be very costly unless money's-worth stands back of it.

(For a possible exception to this see note under paragraph 4.)

8. *Honesty.* The best policy in the world—so good that some people, not naturally honest, have “adopted” it on account of its “paying” qualities.

People are better judges of human nature than of goods. Your customers know almost nothing about sugar and tea, but they know something about you, and they judge your sugar and your tea, to a very great extent, by their knowledge of you. If they think you are tricky, they buy of someone else. Would you yourself buy your eggs of a tricky farmer?

Under this head comes substitution. If a woman orders Royal baking powder and really wants it because she understands how to use it, it is not wise to send her *Schilling's Best* just because you can make more profit on it—no, not even if you know it will please her better. For, if, without trying the baking powder, she finds out that you make more money on *Schilling's Best*, she may suspect you of putting your interest ahead of hers in this and in other matters. But, if you persuade her to try *Schilling's Best*, that is not substitution; it is a proper regard for your customer's interest.

Be honest
with them.

They know
a thing
or two.

You can afford to be more than honest.

Generously honest.

It pays—
mostly
because
it is not
common.

9. *Generosity.* A powerful means of success when wisely administered and not excessive. Let your customers feel that they are always sure of a full money's-worth at your store, and go beyond it if you can safely. In fact, wherever it is possible and safe, let your customers understand that they may bring back what they don't like and get their money.

This *money-back* idea we think so well of that we have made it, in connection with first-rate quality, the key-note of our business. We don't want a customer to keep our goods unless she likes them. We would rather have her good-will than a profit, so we say to you: whenever your customers do not like *Schilling's Best*, give them back the full price that they paid for it, and let us pay you the full retail price.

One advantage of money-back is: it takes away the risk of buying, and that makes buying more free.

Another advantage: It implies that goods are so good that customers won't want money back.

The usual way of advertising goods is to shout, best, *best! Best!! BEST!!!* The better way is to say, *your money back if you don't like them;* for, although people are not good judges of quality, they know what they like.

If you are doubtful about the value of "*money back if you don't like it*," work the idea hard on *Schilling's Best*—all money-back goods—and see what its effects are. Then, if you choose, apply it to some of the other things in your store and stand the loss if you have to (and stand the increase of trade, if the size of your store will permit). But whatever you do, do it freely. Do it as if you liked it. Make your customers feel at ease.

But money-back is expensive when goods are not right.

10. *Windows.* A man shows his character in his face, in his dress, in what he says, in what he does. So should your store show its character on its face, in its dress, by what it says, and by what it does.

Let your windows show what is going on in your store. Let them contain your latest and best news. Don't put in sugar, don't put in soap. Put in something that you would not be expected to keep, or something that nobody else in town has, or something that you think particularly well of, or, once in a while, a good healthy bargain, or something beautiful—in short, put in something of real interest.

Money-
back.

Don't keep
your news
to yourself.

Let people
know what
is going on

Change your windows often—to keep people interested and curious.

People pass your store every day and have no idea what good things you have in your store unless you show them. They think you are an average grocer, while you may be far above the average. And yet how can you expect them to know it, if you take no pains to tell them?

Put in signs where they will help bring out the "point" of your window; otherwise leave them out.

with signs.

11. *Signs.* Your signs are salesmen. Let them be decent and neat and straightforward; let them say something and mean something. Your store is for business: to sell goods in, and to make money in. Anything whose purpose is not to sell goods or make money is in your way. If it is pretty, it belongs in your house but not in your store. Of course there may be a sign so charming, so full of pleasant suggestion, that it makes a customer bubble over with goodwill toward the article advertised; but this is rarely the case, and most grocers make the mistake (cited in the beginning of this book) of littering up their store with signs.

We have lately made some signs that will help you if you use them right. The proper use for them is to hang them where they will not interfere with anything and where they can be easily read. We have tried to follow our own counsel and have tried to make them straightforward and agreeable, so that your customers will be glad to see them. Below is a fac simile of one of these signs reduced in size—the original is 7 x 11 inches.

We have
some
good ones.

O

**Schilling's Best tea
makes
meat and potatoes
luxurious.**

This is the other side of the same card:

O

**Have you heard of
money-back tea?
We sell it.**

**Do you
want them?**

You may have as many of these signs as you want. There is a catalogue of them at the end of this book. Each sign has a number. In ordering, simply give the number. They are all printed in black type on white cardboard, like the sample above, and have a hole in the top to hang them up by. They are printed on both sides, one sentence (generally) on each.

They should help your business; but they can

hinder your business if you let them get dirty, or use too many of them, or put them where they are offensive, or advertise articles that you don't keep.

Don't keep them after they have got dirty or fly-specked; send for more.

12. *Newspaper advertising.* What we said about signs is true of newspaper advertising as well; but in the newspaper you have more space, you can change your wording oftener, and you can be a little more conversational.

Let your advertisements mean business. Let them be what you are or what you would like to be: straightforward, modest, frank, winning. Every man wants to be believed; have your advertisements believable.

Some men, when they take a pen in hand, become embarrassed; and they try to cover up their embarrassment with big words and high-sounding phrases and impossible statements.

The fact is, it is hard to be natural—so hard, that we are often asked by merchants to help them in their advertising. In response to these requests this book has been prepared, these signs made, and some advertisements written. As these merchants have asked

All you
want.

If you tell
your news in
the papers,

do it
frankly,

and
naturally.

You are
welcome
to our
experience,

and our
advertis-
ments.

One—your
name on, if
you choose.

us to advertise, not their own business, but *Schilling's Best*, we have confined our signs and written advertisements to *Schilling's Best*; but the same principle applies to your business throughout; and, when you have understood it, you can carry it out yourself.

Any suggestion that you can find in this book is yours, whether you sell *Schilling's Best* or not.

To grocers who sell *all* of the *Schilling's Best* commodities (tea, coffee, soda, baking powder, flavoring extracts, and spices) we shall be glad to furnish stereotypes (advertisements all ready to print of the various commodities.) Ten sample advertisements appear below and on the following pages.

Schilling's Best

tea
coffee
soda

baking powder
flavoring extracts
and spices

are as good as they can be
—not prudishly or foolishly
or extravagantly perfect.

For sale by
Blank & Co.
234 Green Street

Do you know why *Schilling's Best*

tea	baking powder
coffee	flavoring extracts
soda	and spices

Another.

are money-back.

They are such as you want more than the money they cost, whoever you are.

Money-back dealing is organized honesty—safety, if you prefer it.

Isn't this so?

Schilling's Best

tea	baking powder
coffee	flavoring extracts
soda	and spices

are money-back goods.

Why
shouldn't
they try
them?

You can make the acquaintance of *Schilling's Best*

tea
coffee
soda

baking powder
flavoring extracts
and spices

for nothing, and welcome.
Your grocer knows.

Not clever.
Just true.

There is no patent on goodness. But manufacturers do not make

tea
coffee
soda

baking powder
flavoring extracts
and spices

so good as *Schilling's Best*, because most people like to be humbugged.

What are *Schilling's Best*
tea baking powder
coffee flavoring extracts
soda and spices
good for?

Good for anybody who likes good things and doesn't want to pay for adulteration.

Not very good.

Schilling's Best are, on the whole, the best

tea baking powder
coffee flavoring extracts
soda and spices

there are. That is as near as we can say. No—your money back if you don't like them.

A little better.

Don't expect *Schilling's Best*

Can't make
one so good
as this
every time.

tea
coffee
soda baking powder
 flavoring extracts
 and spices

to turn the world upside down.

They won't; but they do take some of the wrinkles out of living.

Spices and flavoring extracts are favorite nests of adulteration; perhaps you don't care.

But *Schilling's Best* are pure and money-back.

We pay the grocer, the grocer pays you, what you have paid him for *Schilling's Best*

tea
coffee
soda

baking powder
flavoring extracts
and spices

Partly to
make you
understand
that we
mean
money-
back.

if they are not satisfactory
to you.

These advertisements are already set up. They will cost you nothing except to put them in the papers. You can have your name put at the foot of them in any style of type that the newspapers in which you choose to advertise uses; but we recommend that plain small type be used, in order that the signature may not take the attention from the reading-matter. We use this method ourselves. We have a plain story to tell and it calls for plain talk and plain type.

We cannot catalogue these advertisements—they are too many, but they are all along the same line—

What is
printing for?
To be read.

Talk with
our
salesman.

"Your money's-worth or your money back,"—only it is said in a hundred different ways.

Our salesman will show you a book containing the rest, if you ask him; but here let us tell you a few of the subjects:

Safety in buying *Schilling's Best*.

Quality.

What *Schilling's Best* is to the consumer, grocer, and us.

Money-saving.

Strong.

Money-back.

Honest.

No adulteration.

No room for doubt.

You can try it without cost.

For fear of the interests of several grocers in a town clashing, we shall keep close record of the advertisements sent to each grocer; so that no two will be found saying the same thing at the same time. We cannot keep this close track of signs; it is too difficult and it is not important.

CATALOGUE OF SIGNS.

Order these signs by number. Each sign is 7 x 11 with rounded corners and a hole in the top to hang them up by like the fac simile on pages 13 and 14.

Our variety at present is not large; but, if the signs take well, we shall make more.

We may not happen to have on hand the exact signs you order, in which case we shall send you the nearest that we have.

These signs are printed on both sides. In the following catalogue each sign is represented by a couplet — numbered:

1 { Many customers are worth more than a few big profits.
Fair profits and plenty of them is the way to do business.

2 { Twelve ounces of Schilling's Best is equal to sixteen ounces
of any other baking powder.
Schilling's Best baking powder is fresh.

3 { Our best baking powder costs the same as the next best.
Your money back if you don't like Schilling's Best baking
powder.

Be sure to
get the
signs you
want.

4 { Use three-fourths as much of Schilling's Best as of so-called "standard" baking powders.
Schilling's Best baking powder is strong.

5 { All baking powders claim to be pure. Schilling's Best *is* pure.
Strongest and quickest-acting — Schilling's Best baking powder.

6 { You can live without Schilling's Best tea, but why should you?
More tea-flavor to the cent in Schilling's Best than in any other tea.

7 { Have you heard of money-back tea? We sell it.
Schilling's Best tea makes meat and potatoes luxurious.

8 { Every package of Schilling's Best tea is a sample. Your money back if you don't like it.
Schilling's Best tea is charming, not extravagant.

9 { Do you know the comfort and power and cheer of pure and fine tea? It is in Schilling's Best.
Fresh-roasted tea has a charm not to be found in other tea.
Schilling's Best.

- 10 { Get Schilling's Best coffee and make it right.
Is your coffee exactly right? Why not?
- 11 { Our best coffee is Schilling's Best.
Coffee that you like or your money back. Schilling's Best.
- 12 { Judge coffee by taste alone—not by name. Try Schilling's Best.
Of course it costs more a pound than poor coffee. Schilling's Best.
- 13 { We will grind your coffee if you say so; but it will taste better and go further if you grind it at home.
Schilling's Best costs more than some other coffee. It is better.
- 14 { Do people pay too much for flavoring extracts? Not if we can help it.
Most flavoring extracts have water in them. What do you consider a fair price for water?
- 15 { A few drops of Schilling's Best extracts do the work of a spoonful of the average. Which is cheaper?
Flavoring extracts are a small matter; but there is a right and a wrong to it. The right is Schilling's Best.

- 16 } You spend too much money on flavoring extracts unless you
 } use Schilling's Best.
- 16 } The strongest flavoring extract has also the most delicate
 } flavor. Schilling's Best.
- 17 } The poorer you are, the less you can afford to buy any other
 } flavoring extract than Schilling's Best.
- 17 } Cheap flavoring extracts do no harm except to waste the
 } money that you pay for flavor.
- 18 } Schilling's Best soda is strong.
- 18 } Soda is like people—different. Schilling's Best is like wide-
 } awake quick people.
- 19 } It takes more of one soda than another to produce the same
 } effect.
- 19 } Your money back if you don't like Schilling's Best soda.
- 20 } Soda can be pure or adulterated, strong or weak, fresh or
 } stale.
- 20 } Schilling's Best soda is pure, strong, fresh.
- 21 } Don't waste your money and your cake by buying poor
 } spices.
- 21 } Schilling's Best spices are pure and fine and strong.

- 22 { The cheapest spices are Schilling's Best. They go farther
and are better.
- 22 { Your money back if you don't like Schilling's Best spices.
- 23 { A great many people pay spice prices for adulterations of
various sorts.
- 23 { Schilling's Best is pure spice—nothing else—ground fine.
- 24 { How much more do good spices make your cake cost?
- 24 { Schilling's Best cinnamon is three times as strong as other
cinnamon.
- 25 { We'd rather sell, you'd rather buy, good things. Schilling's
Best.
- 25 { High in quality and fair in price. Schilling's Best.
- 26 { Schilling's Best is good for maker, grocer, and you.
- 26 { Schilling's Best makes and keeps health. Ask us how.
- 27 { Your money back if you don't like Schilling's Best.
- 27 { Who wants money back? I don't, I want more Schilling's
Best.

OUR INTEREST

This book
costs
money;

is clear when you are selling our goods and using our signs and our advertisements. The people of this country want pure food and will buy it when they know where it can be got. We make pure food; you can sell it.

But suppose you don't sell *Schilling's Best*. You can't help seeing that the way to win and hold trade is to give a good money's-worth; and that the way to grow is by right advertising — honest, manly, gentlemanly, courteous, advertising. You will see that the basis of business (no matter whose business or what business) is confidence. That druggist or dry-goods merchant or political party or minister or doctor or grocer will have the *support* of the community who has the *confidence* of the community; the way to get confidence is to deserve it, to value it above — yes, even above money-making, for a while.

but we
expect
to get the
money
back.

If, after reading this book, you understand money-making better than you have understood it before, we shall be glad, for you will be our customer one of these days. Our business is to make money by helping you to make money.



Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
STAMPED BELOW

SEP 14 1921
AUG SEP 14 1921

AUG 6 1930

U. C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES



CD47689948



